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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

REPUBLICANS, HALT!

Let no Republican vote to-day until he has examined his ticket. See that it is right. Already, the honest Reformers and Democrats have swarmed our streets with bogus tickets and smoothbores. Their agents will be found at the polls to-day to try and deceive you. Examine and see that your ticket is right and then put it in.

VOTE early to-day

J. K. MOORHEAD will vote to-day for Negley.

AN EARLY vote is wanted from every Republican to-day.

DON'T SCRATCH a single Republican from your ticket to-day.

VOTE the straight Republican ticket. Don't scratch a name from the ticket.

THE great body of Republicans will to-day spurn Frew and vote for Negley.

HOPKINS is a free trader. Vote for him if you want the last vestige of a protective tariff wiped out.

LOOK OUT for Walton's stickers. A more ingenious fraud on the purity of the ballot box was never attempted.

COMPARE your ticket to-day with that published at the head of this column and then you can be sure that you are right.

JOE WALTON does not expect to be elected. He is running to secure the defeat of the Republican Legislative ticket.

NOT fifty of the eight hundred Republicans who signed the call for a new party will vote for the Reform candidates to-day.

YOUR conscience must dictate that to vote for Negley is the only way you can secure the triumph of Protection principles.

THE illustrious carpet-bagger, called Rev. J. F. Dravo, although he has warmly advocated Joe Walton, will not vote for him to-day.

IT IS WORTH millions of dollars in earnings to the rank and file of Republican voters to secure the defeat of Free Trade Hopkins to-day.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS, remember your friends are to be found in the ranks of the Republican party. Vote to-day the whole Republican ticket.

GO TO the polls this morning and vote. See to it that no Republican friend fails to do his duty. The election will be close. Every Republican vote is needed.

HUNDREDS of Republicans who were led astray by the cry of Reform denounce the bogus movement, and will to-day vote for Negley and the whole ticket.

VOTE according to the dictates of your conscience to-day. Should Hopkins, a Free Trader, or Negley, a Protectionist, represent the District in Congress?

REPUBLICANS rally around your colors to-day and show the old enemy by voting the entire Republican ticket that you still love the principles you have so nobly sustained in the past.

JOE WALTON is opposed to Miles Humphreys. Think of it, you men who earn your living by the sweat of your brows. A vote for Walton cuts deep into Humphreys, the poor mechanic.

REMEMBER the men you are asked to vote for to-day on the Republican ticket are pledged in writing to reduce taxation, oppose all special legislation and reduce all fees of county officers to a fair salary.

READ the list of officers at the grand rally last night, and see if the Republican party is not the same to-day it always has been. Stand by your principles and show those leaders they can't divide our party

LET NO REPUBLICAN believe any falsehoods hatched in the *Commercial* office and which will appear in that paper this morning. Drowning men will grasp at straws, and do anything to save themselves.

REMEMBER, Republicans, the leaders of the Reform movement admit they have no chance of electing their ticket, but stay in the field to throw old Allegheny county into the hands of the Democracy. Will you allow it?

THE GAZETTE has received not a single cent for any part, outside of advertising, it has taken in this highly important campaign. The *Commercial*, on the contrary, has been bought, and with its fee in the treasury, it cares little how the election goes.

MAJ. FREW announced openly, at a public meeting, that his "friends assure him that they will not vote for him, and by so doing they will lose their votes." Then, why should any Republican lose his vote to-day by casting a ballot for a man that cannot possibly be elected?

DRAVO, the political stump speaker, published a card in yesterday's *Commercial*, in which he acknowledged to be true the statement made by the GAZETTE that he could not conscientiously vote for Walton. Well done, Mr. Dravo. We admire your manliness and candor.

Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE has so badly hurt the Reform party that we would not be surprised if the *Commercial* will pay him a farewell shot this morning. A more truthful or more eloquent speaker does not live in the State, and we are glad he has drawn the fire of the harmless *Commercial*.

THE GRAND OLD FASHIONED RALLY in front of Headquarters last evening, made every Republican's heart feel glad. Five thousand Republicans rallied to the call, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Republicans the camp fires are lighted, and to-night will come the welcome sign that Allegheny county is still loyal.

WORKINGMEN, remember Miles Humphreys is the man Mr. Walton has selected to defeat to-day. Will you let him do it? Will you allow the only representative you have on any of the tickets to be defeated by a man whose only recommendation is his wealth? Turn out then, and vote the whole Republican ticket—among them Humphreys.

THE *Commercial* this morning will doubtless attempt to make all things appear lovely. Beware of that miserable sheet's glowing picture of the situation. "Reform" is dead. The charges it has made have been successfully been refuted, one after another, and it is driven to the wall. Vote according to the dictates of your conscience to-day and all will be well.

REPUBLICANS—remember the Democracy are now bragging that Hopkins will be elected. Are you willing to be represented in Congress by a Democrat whose face brightened on the defeat of your noble sons, brothers and fathers during the Rebellion. Don't throw away your vote on Frew, and thereby help to bring about this insult to those brave boys who died for their country's good.

GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD, owing to a severe indisposition, was not present to address the public meeting on Fifth avenue last night. The *Commercial* is welcome to all the votes it may catch by asserting that Moorhead is a Reformer. We happen to know that he will vote the straight Republican ticket to-day from beginning to end, with the exception of a single candidate (Joe Walton) whose claims out of personal considerations he cannot overlook.

REMEMBER a vote for Frew is a vote for an Anti-Tariff speaker. A vote for Frew is a vote for a Democratic appointment. A vote for Frew is a vote against the Fifteenth Amendment. A vote for Frew is a vote to unsettle reconstruction. A vote for Frew is a vote of censure against General Grant. For a vote for Frew can do nothing but aid elect a Democratic free trade Congressman. If it does not do this, a vote for Frew is a vote thrown away

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. EWER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROBB, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

VOTE the whole Republican ticket!

WE urge all good citizens to vote early.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113⅝.

WORKINGMEN! Joe Walton is making war on Miles Humphreys, the mechanic. The question is CAPITAL VS. LABOR

HOPKINS acknowledges that Frew is his only hope. If the latter polls no more than six thousand votes Hopkins will engage winter quarters at home.

REMEMBER, every vote cast for Frew is lost. His best friends, according to his own public admission, will not vote for him as they know he has not the shadow of a chance, and that Hopkins depends on Frew to pull him through. Vote for Negley and the whole Republican ticket.

WHEN to-day a man offers you a reform ticket, think within your yourself that he has been bought and paid for at the paltry price of five dollars per day. Spurn him. Do not permit him to insult your common sense by speaking to you, much less by palming on you a reform ticket.

REPUBLICANS, do not forget that all the cheap purity in politics talked to you this campaign by such demagogues as —well, no use of mentioning names—was paid for at sums ranging from one thousand dollars down to a modest X. Think not of what they have told you, but listen to the voice of reason. Vote for Negley and the whole Republican ticket.

THE *World*, a Democratic organ, supported by the money of such men as Capt. Swearingen, Col. Kerr, R. H. Kerr and others, comes out for Gen. Negley, believing that the interests of Allegheny county *demand* the election of a Protectionist to Congress. Can Republicans in the face of this desertion by a regular Democratic paper, vote for Frew in order to help Hopkins to a seat in Congress? We repeat, can they afford such a line of conduct?

LET EVERY VOTER casting his ballot to-day look out for stickers, and for smooth bores. Walton is *scratching* Humphreys. It is a direct attack upon the rights of the workingmen, and shows how closely allied is Walton's opinion with the *Commercial* when it says "*we have had enough of these Humphreys.*" It is carrying out the opinion of the *Commercial*, that "*workingmen are not fit to sit on juries because they are too ignorant.*" Walton's promise to vote for Humphreys is so lamentably thin, there is little difficulty to see through it. His vote counts but *one*, while he hopes to take thousands away by his smooth bore ticket. He could afford to vote the whole straight out Republican ticket, with that kind of a bargain. Workingmen, look to your interests and do not allow Walton to defeat the man representing you.

THERE is no longer the slightest danger of defeat of any nominee on the Republican ticket, from anything save apathy on the part of Republican voters. The county has been so well canvassed and the weakness of the Third party movement so thoroughly known, that our Republican friends feel an entire sense of security. Beware of any indolence in this respect. The Democrats have so set their hearts on sending Hopkins to Congress, that they will barter every other man on their ticket to secure this victory. At the eleventh hour, and when too late to expose the fraud you may look for energetic attempts of this kind on their part It needs nothing but for Republicans to be up and doing. Watch carefully that every Republican vote is cast. Allow no man to stay quietly at home, but see that each one does his whole duty and casts his vote. This is all that is needed, and if this is done, the regular Republican ticket will be elected by a glorious majority.

WE GIVE to-day the encomiums passed on Mr. George H Anderson, by the *Dispatch* in 1869. Since Mr. Anderson was nominated at the late Republican Convention, for some reason or other, he has been persistently and repeatedly assailed, not only by communications lacking the slightest glimmer of truth, but at the same time has been abused by that sheet in frequent editorial remarks. We do not propose to step in between the *Dispatch* and Mr. Anderson, but what that sheet asserted him to be in 1869, and which we publish to-day, we know Mr. Anderson to be now. "*A gentleman of education and refinement, of large business experience, liberal and comprehensive views, and in every way qualified to fill the office* (of State Senator) *with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents.*

MAY 7, 1869.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we call attention to the correspondence in another column between a number of our business men and George H. Anderson, whom they solicit to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the State Senate to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Brett's resignation. We have known Mr. Anderson for the last twenty years, and it affords us sincere gratification to be able to bear testimony to his intelligence, correct principles and general high character as a man and a citizen. He is gentleman of education and refinement, of large business experience, liberal and comprehensive views, and in every way qualified to fill the office for which he has consented to become a candidate with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY determines whether a Republican or a Democrat shall represent this county in Congress. Whether Negley, a sound and able Tariff man, shall look to our interests, or whether Hopkins, a Free-Trade Democrat, shall answer the call. Whether this county shall proclaim to the State that its manufacturing interests are of minor importance to a local fight over men, and that it can send to represent it in Congress the nominee of a party that from Maine to Florida opposes protection. It is of no moment to the balance of the State that Mr. Frew claims to be a Republican, and that Hopkins may have crept in through the division occasioned by the Republicans being in the field. The fact itself will be, should Hopkins be elected, that Allegheny county, without any just cause or good reason, allowed this division, so as to weaken the whole State, over a little petty quarrel in the county? When the Third Party comes to make its excuse, as excuse it will have to make, should such a disaster befall us as the election of Hopkins, it will have none to satisfy any reasonable man. Its weakness alone will condemn it in the minds of all impartial men, independent of the fact that there is no good ground for its continuance in the field. To say that Frew is as good a Tariff man as Negley, will be laughed at. To say he is more honest, will be difficult to prove. To assert that he is more intelligent, would be to subject the party making the assertion to some suspicion of his sanity. In fact, there is not one good, solid reason for this division outside of personal vindictiveness, and from that the excuse would have to come. If we can afford this, it it all right enough. But we cannot afford it. We have no excuse to make for it in a county rolling up such a huge Republican majority. The election will determine how dear to us a protective tariff is considered in our own homes, and as we decide to-day so will our future claims for protection be decided by the whole State.

THE *United Presbyterian* in a late issue called upon its readers to use every effort in their power to secure the re-election of Gen. Jas. S. Negley. The article appeared in *editorial* type on the editorial page, and may therefore be presumed to have had editorial sanction. The *Commercial* attempts to break the force of the article by asserting that it was not written by the Editor, and publishes a *local squib* which appeared some time since in the same journal in relation to the Reform (!) ticket. We know that the *United Presbyterian* never publishes *paid* articles in its editorial columns, but does insert them occasionally in the local department. We happen to know also that the local squib about the Reform ticket was inserted under an enormous "pressure," which the disorganizers brought to bear upon its author, and the editorial department does not assume any responsibility for it Here is what the *Presbyterian* said:

"Gen. James S. Negley, the popular Representative from the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania, has recently made two speeches in the House of Representatives, one on the reduction of the army, and the other on the Tariff bill, which have attracted a large share of public attention, especially the latter speech, in which he ably and eloquently vindicates the interests of his State. The Washington *Chronicle* editorially refers to the General's tariff speech, and pronounces it "an able and convincing argument in favor of the protection of American industry"—one "full of solid reasoning, and supported by an array of incontestible facts." This high praise is well merited, for, although old Allegheny has always been well and ably represented by Gen. Moorhead and others, yet it is safe to say that the district was never represented by any gentleman who, in so brief a time, won more golden opinions than has Gen. Negley. He has already taken high rank as a debater among his colleagues of the House, is a leading member of several important committees, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-members.

Apart from his high standing as a legislator, Gen. Negley possesses all those sterling and attractive qualities which constitute the true gentleman. He is never seen in the whirl of fashionable folly in Washington, nor does his name ever appear emblazoned among those of the theatre-goers and pleasure seekers. He is a careful, prudent and estimable gentleman, who well maintains the dignity of his position, and devotes his best talents and energies to the advancement of the best interests of his constituents. The people of Allegheny county may justly feel proud of their Representative, and we trust that at the next election they will return him to the seat which he so worthily fills by an overwhelming majority.

LINCOLN SLANDERED!!

It was generally believed some time since that the Ring Masters of the Third Party would conceal their love for the Democracy till after the election. Their situation has become so desperate, however, that they find their only hope is in the Democracy. Mr. Walton has bid high for their vote, and has had the brazen effrontery to slander the "martyred and lamented Lincoln." He says: "The Republican party claim the honor of having given the colored men their freedom. It is false! Before high heaven it is false, God Almighty gave them their free down, and not the Republican party. Just think of it, sir. When Abraham Lincoln was urged to declare them free, it took *them* sixty or ninety days to consult whether they would grant to the colored people what God Almighty said belonged to them—their liberty. Just think of it, sir, *Sixty or Ninety days to consult* on a matter like that, which should have been settled at once. It was God Almighty then that gave them their freedom, yet this Republican party would rob God of the honor that belongs to him for giving liberty to the slaves. It was God that issued the Proclamation of Emancipation and struck off the chains from the slaves."

Are the Republicans of Allegheny county prepared to endorse a man who, under pretence of giving all the honor to Divine Providence, attempts to cast dishonor on the memory of Abraham Lincoln, by asserting that he refused even when urged to issue the proclamation of Emancipation?

We believe, the Republican party believes, that,

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

but Mr. Walton denies that the Republican party had any agency in the emancipation of the slaves. Here is a species of clap-trap robed in the garment of dissembled sanctimoniousness, which every sensible man will despise.

According to this *reasoning*, the citizen soldiery did not crush out the rebellion It was God Almighty. We believe certainly in the overruling providence of God, but we are certain, on the other hand, that he made use of the Republican party to accomplish his purpose in giving the bondmen their freedom. He raised it up for that purpose, and to it belongs the honor, under Him, of delivering the slaves from their thraldom.

But Mr. Walton ignored altogether the hand of God in his own case. He said, in the same speech, "I am among you a poor mechanic, and *I raised myself* up to be a wealthy man by my industry!" The Almighty, then, did not give the Hon. Joseph his wealth, but he did give the slave his freedom. Perhaps there may be a reason for making this distinction. The Honorable gentleman knows.

On the same principle of logic, the present Administration is not reducing the national debt. God Almighty is doing it. Human agency is not employed by God. Why, then, attempt any reform? God Almighty will accomplish it.

WE would inform the *Post* that Gen. Negley has not asked the vote of a single Catholic. He will get many from that denomination who are in favor of Protection and opposed to Free Trade, and who, moreover, are decidedly opposed to the introduction of any religion into politics.

TO THE PEOPLE!

Only a very few years have passed away, since this nation was in its death struggle for liberty. In every city and town the roll of the drum called men from their homes and firesides to battle for the honor of our land. Woman's trembling fingers girded on the soldier's knapsack, and her white lips kissed with all the love of a breaking heart. And all the while Democracy stood by looking on, sneering at our men, and slandering their bravery. The nation was saved, but thousands of its defenders sleep their last sleep in graves, no love may ever find. In the south, on every hill side and in every valley, long trenches are filled with the dead. A few, a very few, have a yearly ceremony over them, while the green sod above them is decked with flowers. Shall the rest be dishonored for evermore? Shall the sunlight glinting athwart their resting places, write with its pencils of light the history of our defeat to-day, or shall they lighten up the sod with the glory of victory? Have they earned nothing by their deaths, except the false clamor of love for a year or two, and are they now to be known only as a part of the dead issues of the past? In less than a decade of years, can it be possible we have forgotten the debt we owe them, and that we intend to give to their enemies, honor for the sneers and slanders they have lavished on them. These are questions the Republicans of the county of Allegheny must answer to-day. Questions that not only look backward to the past, but forward to the future. Our volunteer soldiery was the wonder of the world. Its toil, its struggle, its bravery, and its ultimate victory, are a part of the nation's history. Shall our ingratitude fill up another page. We appeal to the people in their behalf, not to give this county into the hands of those, whose faces brightened over a rebel victory and saddened over a Union triumph. It is undoubtedly true that among the Democracy there were men truly loyal, and who went forth to fight for their country. All honor to these men, now and then, but they are not the Democratic *party*. The party itself is what we allude to, as a party. Do not trifle with the honors of dead soldiers, who can raise no voice in their own defense. Vote for that party who honor loyalty, and not for that party who applauded treason. Throw into the great scale of justice the past and the present, and as the beam sinks down with the mighty records of what our men have done, honor them by aiding that party for which they died. This can only be done by Republican success, not by Democracy, its aiders or abettors. Cling to your party ticket It represents not only the present and the future great work of reform, but also the past. By its side the Third Party is but a little molehill, that has done nothing, has really no intrinsic merits, and with its present leaders never will do anything. If you desire Reform, vote for the Republican party, that has made a record of progress never before equalled, and which has strength enough within itself to cast out its corruption and maintain its purity. Do not be led away by false clamor. If you read the word *Reform* aright you cannot hesitate to give your aid where it will be of benefit, and will not uselessly throw away your votes, misled by a party cry that has no past to look to, no present acts to lean on. On behalf of the great record of the Republican party, its baptism of blood, and its great work of reform, we urge you to support it as against treason within or without.

The Leaders of the French Reds.

The leaders of the Red Republicans are not, as has been commonly supposed, Louis Blanc and Victor Schoelcher, but Gustave Flourens and that audacious adventurer and incisive writer, General Cluseret.

Louis Blanc has learned wisdom during his long exile in England. He thinks of carrying into execution his youthful vagaries of socialism and agrarianism no more than he does of advising the restoration of the rotten dynasty to the throne of France. He has, in fact, become a member of that decided, but moderate party of Republicans of which, at the present juncture, Leon Gambetta and Jules Favre are the leaders.

His splendid London letters to the Paris *Temps* have endeared him to every intelligent man in France, and even if one of the most responsible offices should now be conferred upon him, there is no doubt but that the vast majority of the nation would heartily acquiesce in his choice.

It would be a misrepresentation no less glaring to assert that Victor Schoelcher is a leader of the Red Republicans. When he was a young man he ardently sympathized with the patriotic but impartial men, who, by advocating the doctrines of socialism, tried to better the lot of the lower classes in France. Like Louis Blanc, M. Victor Schoelcher passed many years, after the infamous *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon, in England, and from that country contributed a great many valuable articles to the foremost journals and magazines of his country.

The downfall of Bonaparte brought him back to France, and since his return to Paris, he has done his utmost to strengthen the hands of the Provisonal Government.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Ups and Downs.

The overturnings in France have made queer work, socially and politically, with individuals. Leon Gambetta, who now makes and unmakes Prefects and Mayors and rules the whole hierarchy depending on the Home Office, is the son of a dealer in hardware, in the south of France, and was unknown to the public until the day, less than two years ago, when he pleaded the cause of those students arrested for the Baudin demonstration. Less than three years since he was unable to attend the political parties of one of the Republican female celebrities because he could not procure a dress coat and white tie Princess Mathilde is an example of the reverses of fortune. She is a prisoner, guarded by a company of Mobiles, and candal-loving journalists have invented the story that she was caught attempting to smuggle away paintings from the Louvre. She was arrested at Pay, the country house of Alexandre Dumas *fils*, and taken to a Dieppe hotel, where she remains in a sort of privileged captivity. The story-telling Gauloise gives the news that nearly seventy chests, which she had left *en depot* at the Dieppa Railway terminus, have been sequestered. The Princess left the palace openly, and when passing through the Rue Rivoli, she met the popular *cortege* of Rochefort and Jules Favre on their way from the Hotel de Ville to the Tuileries, to see General Trochu. Her carriage was drawn by the well-groomed horses of the Imperial mews, and the Deputy of Belleville's by the workmen of the Foubourg St. Antoine. Rochefort was uncovered. But when his quick eye recognized the Royal and Imperial fugitive, he bowed low, and preserved a respectful attitude until she passed.

THE Shipping of the World, according to the Bureau Veritas, the French Lloyd's, is composed of 59,518 sailing vessels, measuring in the aggregate 16,042,498 tons, and 4,132 steamers, measuring 2,793,432 tons. The most important nations in the list are as follows: England has 23,165 sailing vessels, measuring 6,993,153 tons, and 2,426 steamers, measuring 1,651,767 tons. The United States has 7,025 sailing vessels, measuring 2,400,407 tons, and 597 steamers, measuring 513,772 tons. France has 4,968 sailing vessels, measuring 891,828 tons, and 288 steamers, measuring 212,976 tons. The North German Confederation has 4,320 sailing vessels, measuring 1,046,044 tons, and 137 steamers, measuring 105,131 tons. Norway has 3,652 sailing vessels, measuring 989,882 tons, and 26 steamers, measuring 7,321 tons. Italy has 3,395 sailing vessels, measuring 907,570 tons, and 86 steamers, measuring 36,558 tons. Spain has 3,036 sailing vessels, measuring 545,607 tons, and 148 steamers, measuring 72,845 tons.

THERE are two directly opposite reasons why some men have poor credit—one because they are not known, and the other because they are known.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1869.

Following is the vote in Allegheny county for Governor and County Commissioner at the last general election:

DISTRICTS.	GEARY.	WOODWARD.	HOSTETTER.	MCCANDLESS.
PITTSBURGH.				
First Ward	316	259	253	165
Second Ward	366	198	209	188
Third Ward	340	209	154	59
Fourth Ward	357	215	158	240
Fifth Ward	164	412	159	30
Sixth Ward	412	366	318	128
Seventh Ward	265	257	265	140
Eighth Ward	311	198	274	154
Ninth Ward	289	313	262	65
Tenth Ward	232	210	144	64
Eleventh Ward	349	259	277	185
Twelfth Ward	291	206	191	76
Thirteenth Ward	207	117	119	157
Fourteenth Ward	277	207	175	135
Fifteenth Ward	214	200	161	76
Sixteenth Ward	170	120	143	54
Seventeenth Ward	298	275	227	181
Eighteenth Ward	64	44	8	69
Nineteenth Ward	211	129	156	90
Twentieth Ward	207	88	144	94
Twenty-first Ward	338	106	105	127
Twenty-second Ward	194	57	18	95
Twenty-third Ward	125	107	67	75
ALLEGHENY.				
First Ward	499	178	196	345
Second Ward	537	325	226	504
Third Ward, 1st precinct	497	242	170	357
Do. 2d precinct	150	138	56	120
Fourth Ward, 1st precinct	351	271	220	406
Do. 2d precinct	167	203	110	77
Fifth ward	258	150	160	214
Sixth Ward	388	250	229	219
Seventh Ward	183	164	97	53
Eighth Ward	132	105	95	49
Ninth Ward				
BOROUGHS.				
Elizabeth	98	78	50	100
West Elizabethtown	83	126	67	93
Monongahela	67	67	59	16
Braddock	116	78	30	105
Sewickley	145	41	99	16
Birmingham, 1st precinct	266	182	148	157
Do. 2d precinct	227	209	226	65
East Birmingham, 2 pre'ts	436	345	188	288
Mt. Washington	143	54	94	32
Sharpsburg	193	154	94	132
St. Clair				
McKeesport	224	153	54	208
South Pittsburgh	255	168	188	97
West Elizabeth	51	28	25	27
Ormsby	177	108	37	97
Tarentum	99	40	40	76
Millvale	69	13	53	11
Temperance ville	157	117	71	100
Bellevue	78	6	20	71
Union	57	59	24	11
Etna	120	51	69	65
TOWNSHIPS.				
Kilbuck	116	54	40	84
Leetsdale	63	22	6	69
Plum	122	96	55	67
Penn	119	67	46	154
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	50	28	17	47
Do. 2d precinct	58	15	17	46
Do. 3d precinct	48	10	40	10
Do. 4th precinct	106	37	59	51
Mifflin	191	98	95	165
Robinson, 1st precinct	53	30	28	52
Do. 2d precinct	124	102	76	93
Moon	104	105	30	101
Franklin	66	31	66	59
Pine, 1st precinct	59	5	25	42
Do. 2d precinct	137	33	19	127
Ross, 1st precinct	53	30	34	72
Ross, 2d precinct	50	85	34	86
McCandless	71	30	61	9
East Deer	146	44	106	26
Upper St. Clair	70	64	22	58
North Fayette	93	105	52	85
Neville	31	10	5	30
Shaler, 1st precinct	68	14	22	39
Do. 2d precinct	45	28	27	31
Fawn	63	17	52	18
Wilkins	315	160	230	76
Patton	116	37	75	62
South Versailles	93	87	38	66
Jefferson	150	118	87	126
Chartiers	159	109	95	73
Findley	143	42	85	58
Collins	44	42	25	9
Reserve	74	83	49	25
Sweden	153	88	93	58
Pine	75	59	65	11
Indiana	149	46	93	56
Lower St. Clair	164	140	127	56
South Fayette	152	78	55	111
Sewickley	30	24	30	16
Crescent	15	36	5	31
McClure	244	182	159	108
Richland	70	45	16	55
Union	150	78	30	120
Hampton	75	51	63	3
Scott, 1st precinct	87	54	54	73
Scott, 2d precinct	60	32	15	49
Marshall	49	31	49	0
Harrison	131	88	50	80
Lincoln	84	52	56	31
Forward	117	45	88	32
Stowe				
North Versailles	115	148	41	78

A Japanese on Commerce.

Kato Sakaichi, a citizen of Great Japan, has recently published in that country a pamphlet entitled "Scattered Remarks on Commerce." Sir Harry Parkes has sent home a translation of it, and the following extract will show the spirit in which it has been written: "Japan was for many years closed to foreigners, and no intercourse with them was allowed. The out side world was no concern to us, and by mutual assistance we were sufficiently supplied with everything necessary. This was a quiet easy mode of existence, to be compared to that of a hermit in some beautiful spot, remote in the wilderness, or hidden among the mountains. The pleasures of the lover of nature's hills and streams are no doubt deep and satisfying, but without some knowledge of what passes in the world he will spend his life ill provided with the most necessary utensils. He will see no beautiful colors, nor hear any pleasant sounds; his clothing will be coarse and his food inferior. It may be urged that it matters little if a man wears coarse clothes and eats coarse victuals, so long as he chooses to do so, and that his mind is all the easier for doing so. Such reasoning might have been accepted a hundred years ago. But now times have changed. European countries have gradually become civilized; and, thanks to the machines they have constructed, a voyage of 1,000 ri is to them like visiting one's neighbor, intercourse at an interval of 1,000 ri is like conversing together face to face. In a world where free intercourse is making such rapid strides, Japan alone must not be left behind. The development of commerce is in obedience to a great law of Nature, and its course can neither be delayed or arrested. In accordance with this principle of developing and extending commerce, we must abandon our old habits of seclusion, and acquire a desire for mixing with the world. In our relations with the world at large, it is first of all necessary that our intercourse should be of a friendly and intimate character. Next, unlike a solitude in the mountains, we shall have strangers to visit us, and can no longer content ourselves with a house raised on bamboo posts and roofed with thatch, nor be satisfied with other clothes than those soiled by every day use. We also must have a greater show of household furniture than is actually necessary for our wants. As the expense of this extra furniture will be supplied out of the profits of trade, it will cause us no labor. But, although wearing good clothes, living in good houses, and improving the mind by extending our sphere of observation and knowledge are life-long blessings, yet without skill in commerce they cannot be obtained. Such being the case, those who contend for old-fashioned ideas, and do not devote themselves to trade, understand neither the times we live in nor the laws of nature. We may safely set them down as blockheads. They adapt their clothing to the seasons of the year, and wear in summer a single and in winter a double garment; yet the same people will not adapt their ideas to the new relations into which our country has entered. Let us at once enter heart and mind into the pursuits of commerce, and that we may not be ashamed before foreign nations, provide ourselves amply with such superfluous articles as I have referred to, keeping always in view the advantage of our country." Later on the pamphlet the writer says: "When a man dresses himself in fine clothes or adorns his house, it is (as it were) the blossoming of his property, and may be compared to the flowering of trees and plants. The blossoms of trees and plants have always a pleasant and innocent aspect, and so has ornament on the clothing or habitations of men. The Emperor's heart is at one with Nature's, for he is delighted when there is a bustle about the kitchen-ranges of his subjects."

A Wife for a Watch.

On Saturday evening a most extraordinary bargain was made in Painesville, the parties to the contract being two men, both probably under the influence of liquor, and the articles exchanged being a wife for a watch. The names of the parties are Thaddeus Miller and Jim Gregory. Miller is married. Gregory is not, but he had a silver watch of no very great intrinsic value, but which Miller coveted The two met no Saturday evening in a barber shop, both, as before stated, somewhat under the influence of strong drink. After some conversation, the subject of the watch was taken up, and one proposed—which one we are not informed—that the chronometer should be exchanged for Mrs. Miller. Whether or not the proposition was made in earnest, it was taken up, and an agreement made to carry out the bargain. Subsequently the watch was delivered to Miller, who went home, and about two o'clock on Sunday morning Gregory appeared at Miller's house and demanded the fulfillment of the contract. Miller either had become sober, and, repenting of his bargain, intended to punish such an imprudent demand, or else he was sufficently intoxicated to be furious at any such request. Whichever was the case, he thoroughly loaded a shot gun, leveled it at Gegory's head and shot through the window at him. No less than eighteen large shots were lodged squarely in the unsuspecting Gregory's face; both his eyes were put out and his whole contenance was shockingly disfigured. It is thought that the wounds must prove fatal. Sunday afternoon Miller gave himself up to the authorities, and his examination before a magistrate was appointed for this forenoon.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE census takers throughout the country, in comparing notes, find that the highest age attained by unmarried women is twenty-six years. Heretofore it used to be twenty-three. It is well to have the time definitely fixed when women cease to grow older.

DENVER AND THE MOUNTAINS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KANSAS, Sept. 30, 1870.

In a former letter I spoke of Kansas and the great plains, which begin in Central Kansas and end at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and from which those mountains rise as abruptly and strongly defined as the lofty, rock-bound shore of an ocean.

As the traveler approaches them from the east the highest and nearest peaks protrude their high and rugged summits above the horizon, just as such a shore would become visible to the passengers in an ocean steamer when the globe's huge and regular rotundity ceased to cut it off from the range of vision. So clear is the atmosphere, that patches of snow, deep gorges, projecting rocks, and all the rugged features of that grand scenery, can be distinctly observed at a distance of a hundred miles.

Colorado is about equally divided into two as widely different portions as can be well conceived. The eastern half is a vast unbroken, treeless, and almost waterless plain, nearly level but having a regular ascent from east to west of nearly ten feet to the mile. Sheridan, near the western border of Kansas, has an elevation above tide of 2,997 feet. The altitude of Denver is a little over 5,200 feet, or very nearly one mile. Above this elevated plain, tower those mountains which, although twelve miles distant, seem to frown down upon the city.

Denver is a beautiful city of 5,600 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the South Platte, a strong, clear, mountain stream, about as wide in the channel as the Schuylkill at Reading, or the Conemaugh, where it breaks through the Chestnut Ridge, but discharging when low—as it was when I saw it—more than ten-fold the volume of water. The site of the city is all that could be desired, with just undulation enough to make it drain well. The streets are wide, and so hard and dry that it is of little consequence whether they are ever paved or not, except the gutters, through which strong streams of clear fresh water run perpetually. This water is brought from the irrigating canal, which is brought from the Platte and runs down over the higher grounds in the rear of the town, and passes on far down the Platte, irrigating its broad bottoms and rendering them wonderfully productive.

These streams through the gutters give great vitality and vigor to long rows of shade trees set along the edges of the sidewalks. Some of these trees are large, but the greater part are yet small. In a few years Denver will be one of the best shaded towns in the country, as Salt Lake City, where the natural conditions are very similar, already is. City gardens are watered and made luxurant in the same way. Lift your eye, and the grandeur of the mountains burst before you; look around you, and sylvan beauties greet you on every side.

The most of the houses are built of brick. I was struck at once with the beauty and solidity of these brick. The color is dark red, almost a light brown. The stone are very good; and altogether it is a well built city. The hotel where we stopped while here is as large as your Monongahela, but only three stories high, and no better chambers or tables are to be found this side of the Atlantic Cities. I saw several others which looked well. The stores are large and well supplied with goods. One of the ladies of our company went out and purchased a pair of fine calf-skin boots, for she was going to the mountains. She said she could not have done better, either as to quality or price in Pittsburgh.

One thing struck me strangely and at once, and that is, that the influence, manners and customs of California prevail in Denver rather than those of the Eastern States. Everything is sold by weight, and is so much a pound, wheat and all kinds of grain, sugar and tea, potatoes and cabbage, all kinds of fruits, and in short everything that is eaten whether by man or beast. I did not try whether they weighed their whiskey or lager, but I suppose not. The words bushel and peck are not in ther vocabulary.

Nearly all their fruits and some vegetables are brought from California. Car loads of apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes arrive about daily, and the selling of these fruits by wholesale and retail is a large business. But now that the Kansas Pacific Railway is finished, Kansas will come in for a large share of that supply. Woolen goods of California manufacture, and California ready made clothing, are largely dealt in; and I was astonished at the excellent quality of the quality. There seems to be a fineness and softness in the wool and a solidity in the fabric, such as I never saw in the East. In one large house which deals exclusively in their goods, I was shown blankets both white and colored, which they sold for seven dollars a pair, which were as large, as soft and warm as any I ever saw. The proprietor showed us one pair worth fifty dollars, which, for fineness and beauty surpassed anything I ever met with. The cloths and ready-made clothing were such as would drive eastern goods out of the market. These goods, I was told, are made by Chinamen.

There are few Chinese out there. I saw two men and a woman who carried on a laundry nearly opposite our hotel. In order to see them more closely and hear them talk. I stepped in one day and made some inquiries about having some washing done. The "boss" was civil and lively, and spoke English pretty correctly. There was no pigeon English in his talk. The place and the persons were all neat and clean, and industry seemed to be the order of the day. The "boss" and the woman were rather short, but not bad looking; but the man at the wash tub was a tall and loose-jointed fellow. They know how to charge.

The eastern tourist will be forcibly impressed with the intensity of the life and activity everywhere apparent. Whether this arises from the mines of gold and silver, or from the climate I cannot certainly determine; but I am inclined to attribute it to the climate. We felt the same buoyancy of spirit and freedom from fatigue and lassitude which seemed to characterize the residents. We saw some who had pale faces, and who walked with feeble steps; but they were stranger invalids, seeking health in this purest and most bracing of all atmospheres. A Presbyterian minister told me that much of his time was given to visiting these sick strangers, many of whom were past recovery.

There seems to be but little rowdyism and dissipation. The placer mines are about played out, and with them go that loose class who wash out "pay dirt," and then too often throw away their earnings like dirt, in gambling and dissipation. I had not time to visit the mining districts; but part of our company remained and visited Central City, Georgetown and Black Hawk, which are the principal mining centers of the territory. They had a pleasant time and were greatly interested. Gold and silver mining in Colorado is fast settling down into solid, legitimate business, in which capital, judiciously invested and employed, yields a fair and sometimes large return. There seems to be no limit to the amount of gold-bearing quartz and argentiferous ores; but probably there are no mines in the world which require so much skill to extract the precious metals they hold as these. But science combined with facilities for transportation, will cause this business to expand indefinitely.

I visited Golden City, fourteen miles west of Denver, which occupies a romantic spot, big enough for a city of ten or fifteen thousand people (there are about one thousand now,) where the mountain seems to have opened its huge bosom just enough to let it in. To this place a railroad has just been completed from the end of the Kansas Pacific at Denver, which it is expected will make it an important point and a place of large trade. Here Clear Creek, after fretting and tumbling through its tortuous gorge from its lofty sources in the mountains, begins its placid course of a few miles across the plains till it reaches the South Platte below Denver. We went some distance up the canyon into the mountains, and a wilder or more romantic scene could hardly be imagined. The water rushes down its rough and confined channel in sufficient volume to drive the heaviest mills, although when we were there it was as low as it ever gets. The fall is about one hundred feet to the mile. So tortuous is the channel that when one looks a hundred yards forward it seems as if the water which is roaring at his feet issued out of a towering mountain; and if he turns and looks back a hundred yards, it seems as if it surely must have some subterranean passage through which it escapes. Every place he feels as if he were standing at the bottom of a vast oval bowl, shut in on all sides by granite rocks hundreds and thousands of feet high, having only room between them for the stream and a very narrow road. Yet up this tremendous gorge men are busy blasting rocks and making a bed for a railroad away up to Georgetown and the heart of the best mining region. It is to be a thirty or thirty-six inch track. The foreman of the work, who trusted one little party with great politeness and attention, told us that they expected to have the cars running in about eighteen months. The horseshoe bend, west of Altoona, and its surroundings are smooth and tame compared with the gorge or canyon of Clear Creek.

But I have made this letter too long I fear, and I shall add no more, except to say that tourists, in search of the grand, the beautiful or the salubrious, will do much better by passing through Kansas to Colorado than by crossing the Atlantic.

J. C.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Ten cases just received at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth and St. Clair streets.

St. Louis magnetic spring discovered 1869, St. Louis, Grand County, Michigan

This most wonderful Spring is attracting from its Novelty and peculiarities the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869 while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which ranks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's curosities. The Water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Diseases.

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial lapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. When there is a predispos

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 10, 1870.

Indications to-day look toward a livelier demand for money than during the past week. The offerings at bank, we are told, are larger in amount, and more urgent in demand, while the discount market outside of bank parlors reflects the same state of affairs there. The increasing volume of trade in manufacturing and commercial quarters must require freer accommodation, the low state of the Ohio detaining a large amount of coal in the upper waters, locking up in that branch of trade a large amount of cash means. We think that borrowers may look rather to a more active, than an easy condition of the loan market for the next thirty days.

We have nothing new to report in the bond and stock market. There is but light enquiry for investments this early in the week. Prices for the best class of stocks and bonds ruled too high the past week to tempt buyers into the market.

Private advices from New York report continued ease in the money market, marked activity in railway and miscellaneous stocks and a dull market, with a slight decline in Government bonds.

Gold opened at 111¾, touched 111¾ and fell back to 111¾. The dealings are not large, but cash gold remains scarce.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, send us the following quotations for Governments and railway stocks.

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	114	114
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	112	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	121¼	121¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Erie pref.	23¾	23¾
Erie	21¾	21¾
Reading	103¾	103¾
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93
Rock Island	102¾	102
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
St. Paul, Common	44¾	44¾
St. Paul, Preferred	70¾	70¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33¾
Wabash	53¾	53¾
Do preferred	79	79

The volume of business reported has been market steady and active on railways at the small advance made.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

6's, 1881	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾	U. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 new	110¾	C. P. R. R.	81¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	110¾	Cr. Pacific	90¾

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1870.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange 9½@9¾. Gold steady; opened at 111¾, touched 111¾, and closed at 111¾@ 111¾. Borrowing rates 1-16@⅛ per cent. Carrying rates 4@6. Clearances $30,000,000.

Government steady:

Coupon of '81, 114@114¼; Five-twenty bonds of '62, 111¾@112; do. '64, 111¾@111¾; do. '65, 111¾@112; do. new, 110¾@110¾; do. '67, 110¾@110¾; do. '68, 110¾@110¾; Ten-forty bonds, 109¾@109¾; Currency 6's, 121¼@121¾.

State bonds quiet: Missouri 6's, old Tennessee, 65¾; new do., 65¾; new Virginias, 62¾; new 6's, 61¾; old North Carolina, 40¾; new do., 38.

The stock market was firmer and fairly active, although at the close railway shares were not up to the highest point. The miscellaneous list was comparatively firm in Western Union and Pacific Mail. The presence of a prominent railway magnate on the street gave rise to some gossip, and had a tendency to stimulate speculation to some extent. Quicksilver—very little of the latter offering. Coal reported steady and unchanged at 44@45 buyer 60 days, and 47@50 selling, that is for car load lots, and 42@50 selling, that is for car load lots. Rate is nominal at 90@91 buying, and 95@96 selling. Cord is unsettled, and hard to quote accurately; we are reported a sale of mixed at 91—prime yellow may be quoted at 83@85. Money is dull and nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES.—The grocery market is steady with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, though there is no quotable change in prices. Sugars are reported firm, particularly in the east, though there is, as yet, no advance in this market; we continue to quote crushed, at 14¾; A coffee, at 13¾; B, 13¾; Extra C 13¼. Syrups more active, and choice brands quoted steady at 52@55. New Orleans Molasses scarce and steady at 85@90. Coffee is quoted at 20@22¾, for fair to choice Rio.

HAY is scarce and firm, with sales from country reaching $15@20 per ton.

HONEY—Sales at 27@30 cts.

HUCKS—Sales at 15@16 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, 85.

MILLFEED—Demand fair and prices firm but unchanged. Bran may be quoted at 90@95 per cwt; seconds $1.15@1.20, and middlings at $1.25@1.35. Corn meal is quoted at $30@32 per ton at the mills, and $40@42 in store.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeyes at 70@75 cts per bush. Sweets are still quoted at $3.50@4 per bbl.

ONIONS—Scarce, in demand and higher; we now quote at $5.50@4 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 14@14¾; short ribbed sides 17¾; clear do 18; sugar cured hams 24@25¾; breakfast bacon 22@23; Lard 14¾@15; in tcs and 17¾@18 in kegs and buckets. Dried beef 22@23¾. Mess Pork $27.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are offered with sales at 50@60 cts per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@5¾.

TALLOW—Rendered 8@9.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—6x dozen case at $6.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and may be fairly quoted at $4.75@5. Nothing doing in clover seed. Flaxseed would bring $2.15 none offering.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 10, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	2 cars
P. Hartman, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstein & Hartman, Chicago	1 car
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago	2 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	3 cars
Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	4 cars
Holmes, L. Co., Warsaw	1 car
A. J. Blair, Wooster	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	1 car
J. & S. Neely, Mansfield	3 cars
Goldbright, Wooster	1 car
A. M. French, Youngstown	1 car
W. Hotchkess, Youngstown	1 car
D. Reamer, Salem	1 car
W. H. Fairch, Indianapolis	2 cars
J. W. Flannigan, Indianpolis	1 car
Prepaid	3 cars
Total	35
Total last week	45

Thirty-five car loads averaging nineteen to the car would add up 665; add to this 12 driven in from the country, we have in all 727 head, which, while sufficient to supply the demand, was nevertheless the smallest number of cattle offered at these yards for many weeks. The market, as might be expected, was quicker and stronger, and some parties thought prices ruled higher, though we do not think, all things considered, that there was much difference in this respect. Of the sixty-five cars of western cattle, nineteen cars were from Chicago, and the balance from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The butchers generally seemed to take hold pretty freely, and all the good cattle were soon picked up and that, too, at full prices, and more of this particular grade could have sold; and the supply being comparatively light, tended somewhat to stiffen the market, and all kinds were sold rather quickly than weak. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime butchers stock sold mainly at 7¾@7¾, some few extra at 7¾ and even 8 cts, and mixed at 6¾@6¾, and a good many changed hands within the range of 6¾@7 cts. One car load wholesaled, by Needy to Martin, at 7¾, and a little so far as we could learn, was the only lot sold to go east. There was a fair attendance of country buyers, and they bought stock quite freely, and of a good quality and condition. Bullocks may be quoted at 7¾@7¾, and fresh cows at $40@75.

Peter Sheiteonattle sold 37 head of Butler Co. stock at 5¾@6.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 20 head of mixed western stock, at 5¾@6.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 41 head of steers from Chicago, at 5¾@7 cts.

M. Varner sold 35 head of Washington Co. stock, at 5¾@6; 9 from Chicago, at 6¾@7.

J. & S. Needy 53 head steers and heifers, from Licking Co., Ohio, at 6¾@7¾.

E. Kahn sold 37 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾.

Shamberg & Haas 45 head steers and heifers from Chicago, at 5¾@7.

L. Keefer 28 head mixed steers from Chicago, at 5¾@7 cts.

Emerick & Co. sold 33 head Ohio steers, from Licking and Holmes counties, at 5¾@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 60 head of mixed stock, at 5¾@7 cts.

Chas. Boyer sold 28 head steers and heifers from Chicago, at 5¾@6 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 60 Ohio stock, at 5¾@6 cts.

Trautman & Lobman mixed stock from Chicago, at 5¾@7¾.

Jas. Hanlin 17 head Washington Co. stock, at 5¾@7 cts.

McAllister & Carr sold 49 head mixed western stock, at 6¾@7 cts.

L. & J. Shamberg 67 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 6¾@7 cts.

Snee & Chamberlain sold 37 head western stock cattle, at 6¾@6¾.

Badger sold 17 head of Butler Co. steers and heifers, at 6¾@6¾.

Hart & Dean sold 20 head Washington Co. steers and heifers, at 5¾@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, although fully up to the demand was comparatively small, a little over two thousand against about 3,000 the week before. The market, notwithstanding, was slow, the demand from some cause or other, being light. Prices were no higher than last week, some dealers thought they were lower, and at 11 o'clock there were several droves unsold Sheep sold at from 3¾ per head to 5¾ cents per pound, and lambs at $1@4 per head; Emmett sold a few extra lambs averaging 70 lbs at 6¾, but this is an outside price and cannot be taken as a fair index of the market.

Waiters, Garwin & Co. sold in all about 300 sheep at from 5¾ cts per lb, mixed, and lambs at $4 down as to quality and condition.

Geo Nelson sold 61 sheep at $2.50@3.50 per head.

Robt. McElroy sold 29 sheep from Butler Co., at an average of $3¾ per head.

Andy Sloan sold 50 head of common mixed sheep and lambs.

Jacob Keefer sold 62 sheep from Butler Co.; whole sold at $2.40, retailed 12 head at an average of about $3.50 per head.

Peter Sheitenattle sold 70 head of mixed sheep and lambs at 4¾ per head to 5 cts per pound.

Adam Eckert sold 26 sheep at $2.54; 55 lambs at $3.94.

John Beeler 59 lambs from Butler Co.; sold at an average of $3.

Jacob Keefer wholesaled to Keefer 175 sheep and lambs at $2.40.

J. Emmell 210 sold sheep at $3.94; lambs at $3.85@4, the latter for extra weighing 70 lbs.

Needy sold 70 head sheep from Butler Co. at $3@5 per head; and lambs at $3.50@5.

Christy & Miller 70 head sealawags—held at $1 per head.

Geo. Groves 100 good sheep from Armstrong Co. unsold at 11 A. M.

Fahlly & Moniter wholesaled to Needy & McMillan 100 sealawags at $1.30.

Isaac Williams had 100 sheep; sold 20 at $3.50 per head.

Needy & McMillan had 320 mixed sheep from Washington Co. at $3@3¾.

J. R. Pringle 167 sheep and lambs from Crawford Co. at $3@3.94.

John Drum 150 mixed sheep from Beaver Co. at $3 down to nothing

John Young had 40 sheep sold at $2¼@3.50.

HOGS.

The demand was rather better to-day in consequence of the change in the weather, as well as to the fact that prices are much lower per, having declined $1@1.50 per cwt within the past few weeks. We now quote, in a retail way, at 8¾@9¾ for fair to prime corn fed.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 10, 1870.

The oil market was exceedingly quiet today, not a single sale of either crude or refined reported, and, as has been the case for some days past, the whole attention of the trade seems to be absorbed in politics. The prospects of the different parties were canvassed very warmly and the merits and demerits of the various candidates discussed very earnestly, while oil was entirely neglected, and to-morrow we presume will be a repetition of to-day, only, as the saying is, a little more so. After the election is over we may reasonably expect a revival in business, and we are sure it will not be disputed that there is plenty room for improvement.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Spot quoted at 9¾@9¾ seller October, 9¾; November, 9¾; December, 9¾; Seller all year, 9@9¼; buyer all year, 10.

REFINED.

Market quiet though October is firm and higher, being quoted at 23¾ bid. Later deliveries, as compared with Saturday, have undergone no quotable change.

SWITCH CHUNK.

Hutchinson Ref. Co. 458, account Fisher Bros; Liberty O. W. 450, account J. B. Barbour; Cannons O. W. 168, account D. C. Herbst; Brilliant O. W. 74, account O. S. Goldbriet; Connor O. W. 140, account T Hackett; Tarentum O. W. 254, account B. S. Duncan; Penn O. W. 227, account same; Star O. W. 166, account Thos. Hacket; 3 car 44, account L. Hepler; Star O. W. 154, account O. S. Goldrick; H. W. C. Tweddle 74, account Chess.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL.

W. Weinberger, 158 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 208 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls. refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

H. Koehler & Co. 145 bbls refined to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,039 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton in fair demand, with sales 1,600 bales unchanged at 16½c. Flour firm, with sales of 9,000 bbls at $3@6. Wheat firm, with sales of 100,000 bush: 4,000 No 2 spring old $1.06@1.08, new $1.27@1.28, No 1 spring $1.27@1.30, winter red amber $1.30@ 1.35 and white $1.45. Rye unchanged, with sales 2,000 bush old western at 97 and new at 91c. Barley firm, with sales 20,000 bush at $1.15 for western and Canada at $1.22. Corn steady, with sales of 41,000 bush at 86@87c; sales duty unchanged. Oats 53@56c and western 51@55c. Hops steady. Coffee very firm. Sugar very firm, with sales of 450 hhds, Cuba 9¾@10¼c. Porto Rico at 9¾@10¼c; fancy Muscovado 25@25c. Rice steady at 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum steady: crude 9¾c; refined 25¼c. Butter dull. Cheese do. Pork firm: sales of 1,600 mess at $25.75@25.90; prime $21.50@22.50. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats firm; hams in pickle 15@15½c; middles heavy; long clear 16½c. Lard firm; sales of 1,000 tbs steam at 15¾@15¾c; kettle 16@16½c; sales of 250 tbs October at 15¾c. Whisky quiet; sales of 400 bbls at 86@86½c; closing at 86c for wood and 85c for iron bound. Turpentine firmer at 42@42½c.

Latest—Flour steady. Wheat dull and drooping; new No. 1 spring and No. 2 $1.26@ 1.28; winter red and amber western $1.26@ 1.31. Rye firm. Corn dull and drooping; western 83@85c, Ohio 85@86c. Eggs dull and unchanged. Pork is in light demand but holders firm, at $26. Beef 9@. Bulk meats and bacon dull and nominal. Lard firm, with sales of 250 tierces prime steam at 16¼c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Receipts of beeves to-day, Sunday included, 35 cars at One Hundredth street, 120 cars at Weehawken and 40 cars at Communipaw; weather fine and the market was brisk, a few Texans sold at 9¾@ 12½c, the Western cattle ranged good to prime 15¾@16¾c, averaging 14½c and all sold early; a drove of 60 Kentucky 7¾ cwt sold at 14@16c; 200 fat Texans 6¾ cwt at 12½c; 120 prime Illinois at 15c; 170 thin Texans at 9¾c; 140 Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 14@16¾c, market closed weaker. Sheep 37,400 received during the week, with 12,000 to-day; market unchanged. Lambs ¼c lower; 20 pounds selling at 9c, with poor at 7c; sheep 4¾@6¾c; 1 car Canada, 110 pounds, at 6¾c; 1 car Ohio, 80 pounds, 6c; 1 car Michigan, 78 pounds, 5¾c; a lot of thin State, 64 pounds, 4¾c; 2¾c; 1 car Canada lambs, 68 pounds, 9c; 1 car State, 72 pounds, 8¾c; 1 car 47 pounds, 7¾c. Hogs for the week foot up 19,000, to-day 83 cars, and prices are lower or heavy at 6¾@7c for heavy to light dressed, and 8¾@9c for live; a car of 200 pound stillers sold at 8¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Cattle dull and declined 50c; 3,000 extra $8.50@8.75; medium $7@ 8; common $6@6.50. Sheep dull and drooping; 12,000 $7@5.50. Hogs dull and prices declined; sales 3,000 at 11@12c.

CHICAGO, October 10.—Hogs quiet and 15@ 20c lower, at $7.50@8.10. Cattle fairly active and 10@15c lower, at $4.25@5.25.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Beef cattle scarce and firm for choice at $5.00.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—Hogs advanced; $7.50@8.25.

St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Tobacco buyers and sellers report nothing done. Cotton dull but unchanged; ordinary 15c. Hemp dull and unchanged. Bagging in good demand at 28@29c. Flour dull: superfine winter $4.15; family $6@6. Wheat firm for choice; other grades unchanged; No. 2 red fall $1.15@1.16; strictly prime $1.17@1.18; No. 1 $1.20@1.22; choice $1.30 @1.35. Corn dull: prime mixed 65c; white 66c; yellow 68c. Oats steady and in better demand at 37@44c. Barley dull except for choice prime spring at 86c; choice $1. Rye firm at 72@75c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Pork $25@25.50. Bacon shoulders 16@ 18½c; sides clear rib 17¾@18½c; clear 19c. Lard firm; choice tierce 16c. Highwines inactive at 88@90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5.60@5.80. Wheat dull and drooping; $1.10@ 1.15 for red. Corn dull; 66@68c for old, 65c for new. Rye in fair demand, advanced and quiet; 93@95c. Oats steady; 35@45c. Barley dull and declined; fall $1.10@1.15. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil scarce, 98c. Lard firm; sales clear rib 17¾@18c; clear 19c. Lard firm; choice tierce 16c. Highwines inactive at 88@90c.

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Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 10.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet; extra spring $5@6. Wheat is in fair demand and advanced ¼@2c, at $1.07½ cash, and $1.08, seller October, for No. 2 spring; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Corn active and firm, 1@1½c higher, at 67¾@ 67¾c for No. 2 mixed; this afternoon the market was steady. Oats steady at 36@36¾c for No. 2. Rye steady at 72½c for No. 2. Barley advanced 2@3c, at 93c for No. 2. Highwines quiet at 86@88c for iron. Mess pork firm at $20.50. Lard 16c. Bulk meats active and advanced; salted shoulders 12c; short rib 16c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—Bagging unchanged. Cotton quiet and weak; middling 15¾c; ordinary 14c. Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat do. at $1.10@1.25. Corn, oats and rye dull and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and advanced; sales at $25.50@26. Lard 16c. Bacon excited and higher at 14¾, 17¾@ 18¾c. Whiskey dull at 86c. Tobacco firm; sales 50 hhds at unchanged prices.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The weather has an unfavorable influence on trade, which on the whole is dull, though some lines are more perceptible to-day. Prices are steady but we look for some alterations in certain makes of dress goods ere long in sympathy with the decline in Paraille Mills Imperial reps.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Flour unchanged; Extra family $6.50@7.00. Wheat firm; old $1.25@1.38 and amber $1.42@1.47. Rye steady. Corn dull and nominal; nothing sold. Oats steady at 50@55c. Provisions dull; mess pork $26.50. Lard 15½c. Whiskey; iron 90.

MILWAUKIE, October 10.—Flour dull and drooping; extra spring $4.50. Wheat is in good demand at full prices; No. 2 spring at $1.06½. Oats dull and nominal. Corn quiet and weak; rejected 58c. Rye firm at 71c. Barley quiet; No. 2 firmer at 85c. Hogs firm at $7.50@7.75.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 10.—Cotton dull at 14½c; receipts of 1,845 bales; exports 1,242 bales. Flour firm; superfine $5.00. Corn 75c. Oats 50@55c. Hay $24.00. Lard 17@18c. Pork $26.00. Bacon shoulders 14¾; sides 16@16c and very scarce.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 red winter $1.18; No. 2 $1.15. Corn lower with No. 1 white at 74c, and No. 2 at 72c. Oats is easy at 42c. Petroleum quiet and weak; crude 9¾@10 per barrel; refined 22½@23c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, October 10.—3 cars ore, Hussey, Wells & Co; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dilworth; 1 do do, McKnight; 1 do do, Graff & Dilworth; 1 do do, Graff & Mc; 1 do do, Graff & Mc; 2 cars 4 do shingles, W W Regdon; 20 m do, David Kunkle & Co; 1 car lumber, J W & A Martin; 1 car lumber, Jones & Laughlin; 1 bbl apples; 21 do turnips, J A Graff; 15 bbls 1 bbl, Dalzell & T; 1 bx drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 15 bbls butter, J H Weldin; 2 cases shoes, W E Schmertz & Co; 50 do mdse, Johnson, Clarke & Co; 10 cases 2 tob, Porterfield Bro; 2 cases mdse, McConnell & Co; 2 do do, H H Palmer; 2 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 6 pkgs do, E Goldsmith; 98 sks wheat, 61 do barley, 4 firkins butter, Houck & Jamison; 62 bbls paper, Pals Paper Mill Co; 1 bbl apples, J H Lyon & Co; 10 bx cheese, Watt, Love & Co; 1 bbl berries, 4 tubs butter, 7 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 1 car corn, Graff & Mc; 20 bbls cider, G Stewart; 7 half bbls, 5 cases tobacco, L S Lippincott; 4 cases, 5 butts do, Dilworth, H & Co; 4 bbls vinegar, W H Graff & Co; 2 bx skins, 1 bbl eggs, Rose & Ewing; 100 bbls c oil, H S A Stewart; 52 do do, Westley Wilson & Co; 5 bbls butter, J Hastings; 5 do do, Thomas & Wilson; 1 car to Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 2 do do, Brown & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, October 10.—100 bbls apples, H Hazelhurst; 60 sacks oats, Seamyer & A; 55 bbls apples, H Riddle; 1 car do, Bruggeman & Co; 76 bbls apples, Hare & Hughes; 50 bbls do, Smith, Myers & A; 1 car 1 brick, Fissel & Co; 300 bag outs, W J Mock; 15 do Brickell & Co; 100 bbls do, J McK Rice; 200 bbls do, Schmuck & Co; 10 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 20 do do, G A McWilliams; 1 car lumber, D Hershman; 10 bbls apples, J Lizgett & Co; 1 car do, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 2 do do, Brown & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. COMPANY, October 10.—100 bbls apples, Graff & Dilworth; 60 sacks corn, Hussey, Wells & Co; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dilworth; 1 do do, McKnight; 1 do do, Graff & Mc; 2 cars 4 do shingles, W W Reedon; 20 m do, David Kunkle & Co; 1 car lumber, J W & A Martin; 1 car lumber, Jones & Laughlin; 1 bbl apples; 21 do turnips, J A Graff; 15 bbls 1 bbl, Dalzell & T; 1 bx drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 15 bbls butter, J H Weldin; 2 cases shoes, W E Schmertz & Co; 50 do mdse, Johnson, Clarke & Co; 10 cases 2 tob, Porterfield Bro; 2 cases mdse, McConnell & Co; 2 do do, H H Palmer; 2 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 6 pkgs do, E Goldsmith; 98 sks wheat, 61 do barley, 4 firkins butter, Houck & Jamison; 62 bbls paper, Pals Paper Mill Co; 1 bbl apples; 21 do turnips, J A Graff; 15 bbls 1 bbl, Dalzell & T; 1 bx drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 15 bbls butter, J H Weldin; 2 cases shoes, W E Schmertz & Co; 50 do mdse, Johnson, Clarke & Co; 10 cases 2 tob, Porterfield Bro; 2 cases mdse, McConnell & Co; 2 do do, H H Palmer; 2 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 6 pkgs do, E Goldsmith; 98 sks wheat, 61 do barley, 4 firkins butter, Houck & Jamison; 62 bbls paper, Pals Paper Mill Co; 1 bbl apples, P Duff & Son

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Country Milliners supplied with patterns by Mrs. E. Higgins, No. 30 Diamond St. WF3

Let no Republican Voter throw away his vote on personal grounds, and thus help the election of a Democrat who opposed the war, and now opposes the tariff.

Frank Mose having threatened to knock Ellen Dollers' brains out, that lady prudently sought Alderman Mullen's protection, and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Frank.

Teachers and Scholars from the Public Schools and other institutions of learning are invited to visit the "Burning" held at City Hall for the Home for Aged Women during the afternoons and evenings of this week. Admission 10 cents.

Valuable Business Property for Sale. See the advertisement in another column of the residence of Col. Otto Hartung offering for sale the Lease, Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of one of the best Drug Stores in this city. This is a rare chance.

English Opera.—To-day the sale of season tickets for the Grand English Opera commences at Hamne's music store at nine o'clock this morning, and will continue to-day and to-morrow, after which the sale of tickets for single nights will commence.

Discolored Optics.—John Dolers is suffering from a pair of black eyes, given him by Henry Wolf, who struck him five times while they were at work in Moore's Cake Yard, Eighth ward. Alleghany. Alderman Mullen has issued a warrant for Wolf's arrest.

South Side.—Justice A. Ammon has made arrangements by which all the latest election returns as received in this city by the Western Union Telegraph, will be received and published to the people of the South Side this evening. His office will be kept open for that purpose.

Seventh Ward.—Republicans of the Seventh ward held a meeting last evening at the Franklin school house, to make arrangements for the election to-day. After the appointment of committees and transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the polls this morning.

Yesterday Pierce Bradley made information before Alderman Floyd against David Kerrahan for larceny as bailee. The prosecutor says he entrusted Kerrahan with a horse to sell, about a year ago, when he has heard nothing of horse or money realized from the sale. The case will be investigated to-day.

"The South Side Ledger," published at Birmingham, now only three months old, is presented to its readers much enlarged. It is neatly printed and filled with excellent original and select reading. It well deserves these signs of prosperity. See to it, brother Riley, that so good a paper is upheld by a liberal support.

Wanted.—Information of Wm. Baird, who left Wishaw, a small town in the north of Scotland, about twenty-four years ago and who is now about fifty years of age. He came to this city and it is thought kept a hotel for some time. Information of his whereabouts should be left with Dr. Gray, Health Officer, at 166 Fourth avenue.

Fire at Sandy Creek.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. James Aber, at Sandy Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The building was a frame and in a short time was in ruins. The loss amounted to $2,500, on which there was an insurance of $2,000—policy held in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance, of York, Pa. The origin of the fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Seventy Years.

Mr. A. B. Darrah, of Findleyville, Washington county, renewed his subscription to the GAZETTE yesterday, remarking that he, with his father, had taken the GAZETTE continuously for more than seventy years. His father, Daniel Darrah, was a brother of John Darrah, an old time Mayor of this city, than whom none stood higher in the community. We are proud of these venerable patrons, as they are living witnesses to the former, as a multitude of readers bear witness to the present, fidelity of the GAZETTE to all the great interests of city and country.

Another Scrawled.

Yesterday a woman, claiming to be the wife of a prominent German liquor merchant of this city, appeared before Alderman Mullen and made information against the latter for assault and battery and surety of the peace. The prosecutrix alleged that although the man was married to another woman, he had been supporting her for the past eighteen months and had even introduced her to friends as his wife. A few evenings since he visited her, and for some fancied offence became very angry, and gave vent to his feelings by knocking her down and threatening to kill her,—exhibiting a huge knife as the weapon with which he would put a finish to her existence. She only escaped by flying from the premises.

The accused was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing.

To Prevent Fraud.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, Judge Sterrett on the bench, a petition was presented from divers citizens of the Fifth Ward, setting forth that they had reasons to believe that fraud would be perpetrated at the election to be held in said ward, on Tuesday, the 11th inst, (to-day,) and praying the interposition of the Court to appoint some one to register law of this State, to superintend the election in said ward, and prevent if possible the perpetration of fraud. The law provides that where the inspectors of election in the ward fore which the overseers are asked are both Republicans or both Democrats, the overseers shall be appointed from the opposite party, but when they are from different parties, then the overseers to be from different parties. In the Fifth Ward the inspectors are both Democrats, and the court being so informed appointed H. H. M'Cormick, Esq., and James K. Case overseers.

Found Dead—Inquest.

Alderman Floyd was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of John Rotier, found dead in bed at the residence 1 Mr. B. Auth, No. 182 Smithfield street. He empannelled a jury and proceeded to investigate the matter. It appeared from the testimony that the deceased appeared in his usual good health during Sunday and Monday evening, and was not heard to complain of feeling ill in any degree. During the night a companion of his heard the same person moaning with him, heard him breathing hard, as if with difficulty, but paid little attention to the matter, supposing he was asleep. In the morning they found Rotier dead and cold. Dr. Pentland was called on examination of deceased, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from apoplexy. A verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was about forty-three years of age and came here from Pottsville. He was a widower and lived with one child living in Philadelphia with a brother. Rotier was a shoemaker, but has been out of work for three or four weeks. He deposited in one of the savings banks $105, and left considerable money in his trunk, also, we believe. To whether he was telegraphed to yesterday. Deceased came to board with Mr. Auth two weeks.

Success for Aged Women.

We would not willingly weary our readers with appeals for any special object. We hope it does not weary them to be reminded every day that a noble and purely charitable work is progressing at City Hall under the supervision of a number of our most estimable ladies. A Bazaar is open from day to day and night to night where tables are covered with a multitude of articles, the handiwork of the ladies, and for sale at very low prices. But very cheap, cheaper indeed than wholesale store prices. These articles are beautiful and well adapted, both for use and ornament. There are no fees any chances or lotteries or voting, all these arts and devices so offensive to many are avoided. The whole is conducted with fairness and dignity. And then the direction one more than everybody can be sure will benefit the objects for which we were inv